DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Passed at the fourth session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A. D., 1863, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1864.

CHAP. XXXIV.—An Act to establish certain post routes therein named.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following named post routes be, and the same are hereby, established, namely: From the town of Clarksville, by way of Blue creek and Cleaveland, to Dalonega. Also, from Athens, by way of Jug factory, in Jackson county, and G. W. Smith's store, in Walton county, to Auburn, in Gwinnette county. Also, from Douglass, in Coffee county, to Forest, in Clich county. Also, from Dawsonville, in Dawson county, by way of Perdy's, Tyra's Harben's and N. H. Goss', to Prince Edward. Also, from Station Number Nine, on the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, by way of Central Valley, Trader's Hill and Howardsville, to Baldwin. From Station Number Five, Atlantic and Gulf railroad, via Middletown store, Appling county, to Ocmulgee, in Coffee county—all the above routes situate in the State of Georgia. Also, the following in the State of North Carolina: From Gibsonville depot, on the North Carolina railroad, to Long's Mills, in the county of Randolph. Also, the following in the State of Texas: From Burnet, by way of Leano, to Sansaba. Also, the following in the State of Mississippi: From Greensboro' to Starkville, in Oktibeha county Also the following route in South Carolina and North Carolina, to wit: From Nichols Depot, South Carolina, via Allen's Bridge and High Hill, in South Carolina, and Holmesville and White House, to Leesville, in North Carolina. Also, the following in the State of Louisiana: From Alexandria to Niblett's Bluff, on Sabine river. Also, in the State of Florida: From Orange Lake, on the St. John's, to Sand Point, at the head of Indian river.

Approved February 13, 1864.

CHAP. XXXV.—An Act to increase the commutation value of hospital rations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the commutation value of rations of the sick and wounded, and of all employees in hospitals, be fixed at such rates, not to exceed two and a half dollars, as the Secretary of War shall designate.

Approved February 15, 1864.

CHAP. XXXVI.—An Act to authorize the purchase and publication of a digest of the laws of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the committee on printing be, and is hereby authorized and directed, to have printed, for the use of Congres, four thousand copies of the alphabetical and analytical digest of the laws of the Confederate States, prepared by W. W. Lester and Wm. J. Bromwell, comprising all the laws passed by the Congress of the Confederate State to the close of the present session.

SEC. 2. That the sum of four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to compensate W. W. Lester and Wm. J. Bromwell, compilers of said digest, for preparing the same for the use of Congress: *Provided,* That said compilers agree to accept said sum in full of all claim against the Government for the use of said work.

Approved February 15, 1864.

CHAP. XXXVII.—An Act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the Confederate States of America provides, in article first, section nine, paragraph three, that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and whereas, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognized in said article first, is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and whereas, in the opinion of the Congress, the public safety requires the suspension of said writ in the existing case of the invasion of these States by the armies of the United States; and whereas, the President has asked for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus,* and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence, against invasion and insurrection: Now, therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be, and the same is hereby suspended; but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by the authority and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety, by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the following cases, and no others:

First.—Of treason or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the Government of the Confederate States.

Second.—Of conspiracies to overthrow the Government, or conspiracies to resist the lawful authorities of the Confederate States.

Third.—Of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid and comfort.

Fourth.—Of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrection.

Fifth.—Of desertions or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service: *Provided,* That in cases of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer, upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief, to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed from office.

Sixth.—Of spies and other emissaries of the enemy.

Seventh.—Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy, without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate States.

Eight.—Of unlawful trading with the enemy, and other, offences against the laws of the Confederate States, enacted to promote their success in the war.

Ninth.—Of conspiracies or attempts to liberate prisoners of war held by the Confederate States.

Tenth.—Of conspiracies, or attempts or preparations to aid the enemy.

Eleventh.—Of persons advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy.

Twelfth.—Of unlawfully burning, destroying or injuring, or attempting to burn, destroy or injure, any bridge or railroad, or telegraphic line of communication, or other property, with the intent of aiding the enemy.

Thirteenth.—Of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the Government, by destroying or attempting to destroy, the the vessels or arms, or munitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workshops or other property of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged, if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law.

SEC. 3. That during the suspension aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus,* to appear in person, or return the body of any person or persons detained by him by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer, having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner, for any of the causes hereinbefore specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force.

SEC. 4. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

Approved February 15, 1864.

MOVEMENTS IN VALLEY—CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

The following dispatch was received yesterday by Governor Smith, at 4 p. m:

LYNCHBURG, June 12.

I am requested by Gen. Smith to forward the following dispatch to you, just received:

"The enemy entered Lexington yesterday at half past two, p. m. McCausland resisted them until his flank was turned. The Cadets retired at one, p. m., without being engaged. They are now near Balcony Falls.

F. H. SMITH, Sup't.
Headquarters Va. Mill. Institute,
Balcony Falls, June 12."

THOMAS T. NICHOLS, Brig. Gen.

"Balcony Falls, is at the passage of the James River through the Blue Ridge, and on the road from Lexington to Lynchburg. The above dispatch, while it conveys disagreeable intelligence as to Lexington, silences the story that the raiders had entered Lynchburg, though many supposed the latter town to be their object. The force operating at Lexington are supposed to be Averill's and Cook's.

One account, yesterday, represented the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville as threatened, while another affirmed that it had certainly been tapped, a few miles from Lovingston, in Nelson county. This was probably done by a force thrown through some gap in the Blue Ridge, after the success at Lexington—Rockbridge and Nelson counties both bordering on the mountain.

GRANVILLE.

In complyance with Solicitations I cannot disregard, I announce to the voters of Granville, that my name is before them for election to a seat in the Commons branch of the next Legislature, and that I solicit their votes. Although I am a Conservative (though not an ultraist) I shall make no party pledges, as I consider it the duty of a legislator to legislate with an eye to the honor and welfare of the State and the best interests of the people; *and not to the wishes of a party.* RICHARD W. HARRIS.
june 14-119-5t*

To the Soldiers and Voters of Martin County.

HAVING been repeatedly solicited by many friends in and out of the army, I have consented to announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Martin in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. As to the policy of the country, I will simply state, that I believe the surest way to obtain a permanent and early peace, is for the people at home to support the Administration of the President, and to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers' families. Having, I trust, faithfully served my country in the field for the last three years, I flatter myself that I know something of a soldier's life, and that I feel for him an interest that no one else can feel who has not borne with him his toils and privations. His interest is the interest of our common country. I am a Vance man and am "tooth and toe nail" opposed to Holden. I will simply add, that if elected to the position, it is not my intention to leave the army, and during the time not spent in the Legislative Halls, I will be found, as in duty bound, with my gallant Regiment, sharing with them the fortunes of war. If elected, the interest of both citizens and soldiers shall be served to the best of my ability. If not, I cheerfully abide their decision. Very Respectfully,

CHAS. W. KNIGHT,
Lieut. Col. 31st N. C. T.
Battle Ground, Gaines' Mill, Va.
June 9, 1864. 119-td26

SALE OF FURNITURE
AT EDGEWORTH
Female Seminary,
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, COMMENCing on Tuesday June the 21st, all the School Fixtures, House hold and Kitchen Furniture of Edgeworth Female Seminary, consistiug in part of NINE PIANOS, [some of them choice instruments.] Harp, Melodeon, Guitars, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Table Furniture, Chairs, Cooking and other Stoves. Also, Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Wagons, Small Carriage and Harness. We have an extensive

Philosophical and Chemical

Apparatus, some School Books, Sheet Music, Instruction Books for Piano and Guitar, Geographical, Geological, Chemical and Astronomical Maps and Charts, Oil Paints, Canvass, Brushes, &c.

All the above articles will be offered on the day specified unless disposed of before. This is a rare opportunity for persons to replenish their furniture. Our stock is very large in many articles. Another such will not probably be offered for sale during the war.
119-d5t* MOREHEAD & STERLING.

BLANKS
Executed with neatness and spatch at THIS OFFICE.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864. VOL. I—No. 120.

$100 Reward.

STOLEN from my stable, at Halifax, N. C., a deep blood-bay MARE, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and about ten years old—works well in single or double harness, and travels with great rapidity. From the best information, she is believed to have been stolen by a man claiming to be a soldier, wearing a blue felt hat and his arm in a sling, and was seen near Joyner's depot on on the 30th of May, on his way up the country or to Fayetteville. WILLIE J. EPPES.
Halifax, N. C., June 3, 1864 ju 7-d6t

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION
OF
SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On TUESDAY, June 21st, at 12 M, the Assistant Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Columbia, S. C., at the Court House, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.
ap. 23—75-dts.

President's Office, Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 8, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company, it was ordered that five per cent. of the Capital Stock of the Company be paid to the Treasurer by the 20th of the present month; twenty per cent. by the 1st of July next; tweny-five per cent. by the 1st day of August; twenty-five per cent. by the 1st September next and twenty-five per cent. by the 1st of October next. J. M. HECK,
june 10-116-d12t Sec'y and Treasurer.

Important Sale of Sheet Iron at Auction.

ON THURSDAY the 23d June, instant, in front of our Sales Room, we will sell 100 sheets of extra quality of Sorghum Pan Iron, 30 inches wide, and from 4½ to 9 feet long, and about 3-16 inch thick. This Iron was advertised to be sold at Warrenton, N. C., some time since, but an interruption in transportation prevented its arrival in time for the sale.

In addition to the above, we have some 50 sheets same quality, we will sell privately. It is believed that this is the only lot of Iron of the kind at this time in the Confederate States.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
june 10-116-dtd Auctioneers.

$100 Reward.---Runaway from High Shoals Iron Works, slaves BILL GRIMES, JIM JONES, BRENT and GEORGE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy & Ellison of Beaufort county. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in jail.
HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
june 9-115-d12t Iron, Lincoln County, N. C.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF GOLD MINE
THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
vs.
Property of R. F. Stockton, Sequestered.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Confederate Court for the District of South Carolina, I will sell and dispose of at public auction, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock a. m., before the Market House, in the town of Cheraw, S. C., all the right, title and interest of Robert F. Stockton in that very valuable property known as the

"BREWER GOLD MINE,"

with the engines and machinery attached, and about three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on which said mine is situated. This valuable prowerty lies in Chesterfield District, about forty miles from Cheraw, the head of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.

Terms of sale—Cash.

S. J. TOWNSEND, Receiver.
Receiver Office Bennettsville, S. C., May 26th, 1864. ju 1-108-d4w

$750 REWARD!

I WILL PAY $500 FOR THE APPREHENsion and delivery to me, at the Endor Iron Works, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him, of a desperate negro, called CHARLES HUNTER, who committed an assault on our overseer, and stole from him one of Colt's Navy Pistols, with which he is now armed.

Said negro is a bright mulatto, with a freckled face, has a reddish appearance about the eyes, with a bushy head of red hair. His age is about 30. Stammers in his speech. When last seen he had on a faded suit of cotton clothing, and a light colored wool hat.

I will, also, pay $250 for the apprehension and delivery to me of FURNEY, belonging to John W. Gunter.

Said negro is dark skinned, not quite black, stout and well made, with a large smooth face; is probably about 20 years of age. When last seen he had on a very ragged suit of clothes, and no shoes.

W. S. BOWNER, Pres.
Endor Iron Works, Chatham county, N. C.,
june 7-113-d3t*

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 1st, 1864.

Straw! is urgently required to make bedding for the wounded soldiers at the Hospitals of this Post.

I appeal to all who have any on hand to bring it in immediately.

They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation.

W. E. PEIRCE,
june 1-109-d12t Capt. & Post Q. M.

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Lenoir county, on the 7th of May last, a NEGRO BOY, aged about 11 years, who says his name is Dick, and that he belongs to Lieut. John Sweeny of Richmond, Va. Said boy is very quick spoken, rather slender built, and has slight scar over his left, and one under his right eye. He says he was brought off from Richmond some time in January last, by a Georgia Regiment.

Also, committed on the 14th of the same month, ANOTHER BOY, aged about 17 years, who says his name is Harry, and belongs to James I. Adison, of Columbia, S. C. Said boy is about 5 feet high, stout built, ginger-bread color, and has several spots or scars on his face, which he says was caused by sickness. He says he was taken from his owner's farm, 3 or 4 miles from Columbia, by the 26th S. C. Regiment.

The owners of said boys are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. FIELDS, Sheff.
Kinston, N. C., June 3rd, 1864. 115-d6t

Sheet Iron.

SHEET IRON, 3-16 inch thick, from 25 to 30 inches wide, from 6 to 9 feet long, suitable for Sorghum Boilers, for sale at

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, June 10, 1864. d7t*

Candidates' Cards.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Craven County.

AT THE SOLICITATIONS OF MANY friends, I offer myself a candidate for re-election to represent the county of Craven in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability, at all times guarding well your interests. T. H. GASKINS.
june 12-118-dtd 1st Lt. Co. B, 67th Rgt. N C T

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.—We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.
may 24-101-dtf.

We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
may 27-109-d10t

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J. WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. june 2 109-dtf

Granville County.---C. H. K. Taylor, for the Senate. Dr. F. W. YOUNG, MARK LANIER and Col. JAS. S. AMIS, for the House of Commons. The above ticket is recomended to the Voters of Granville county, to represent us in the next General Assembly.
june 3-110-d12t. MANY CITIZENS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for reelection to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. ma. 31 107-dte.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.
may 2-82-d16t*

We are authorized and requested to announce JAMES ASHLEY THIGPEN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Pitt County at the ensuing election. ju 8-114-d2t*

To the Voters of Wayne County.---In response to the solicitations of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.
june 7-113-te DAVID MCKINNIE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Wilson and Edgecombe Counties:

HAVING BEEN STRONGLY SOLICITED by many of the leading citizens of Wilson and Edgecombe, I take this method to announce myself as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. I was born and raised among you, and I flatter myself that my past and present course of life and public sentiments are somewhat known to you; and should you honor me with your confidence, by electing me one of your representatives, my future conduct shall be in accordance with my past professions and actions. I feel a deep interest in our struggle for independence, and heartily endorse the measures that have been adopted for its accomplishment. Believing that our rulers are actuated by pure and patriotic motives, I am in favor of constantly manifesting to them our high appreciation of their labors, and cheering and sustaining them when bad men abuse and villify them, and seek to undermine our confidence in their integrity and patriotism. I am in favor of making ample provisions for the soldiers and soldier's families, believing it a high public duty to provide by suitable legislation for every necessary want, so as to relieve the minds of our brave defenders from all care and anxiety on account of their support and comfort.

LARRY D. FARMER.
Wilson, N. June 3, 1864. ju 8-114-d3w*

Johnston County.---We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dte.

TO THE VOTERS OF YADKIN IN AND OUT OF THE ARMY.

IN CAMP, WALTHALL JUNCTION, Va., May 25 1864.

I deem it my duty to make some response to your kind letter, soliciting me to suffer my name used as a candidate for a seat in our next Legislature. Following my own inclinations and obeying the urgent call of the country for the services of all able bodied men, I must decline my name being used in this present canvass, as I think it in bad taste to be playing the demagogue at this hour of the country's distress. We need men in the field more than *Cross-road, Stump Speaking polititicans.* You ask me in the letters to state my position as regards the candidates for Governor (if I had no objections) I will state, for I have nothing to conceal. I am emphatically and unconditionally for Zebulon B. Vance and against Holden—for the independence of the South and against all affiliations with the North—for the prosecution of the war until the thieving plundering, brutal and Vandal foe is willing to leave our soil, and acknowledge our independence—I am for striking the enemy until he is willing to let us *"alone,"* until he is willing for us to return to our wives and *little ones* in peace, without his threatening our destruction with fire and sword.

JOHN H. KINYOUN, Surg.
106 d1tw1t 66 N. C. Reg.

To the Voters of Catawba County.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND BROTHER SOLDIERS:—By the request of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Catawba county. It is well known that I have been a soldier for nearly two years; and should I be elected, and escape the dangers of this summer's campaign, I will endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability. I am truly in hopes to hear of a large majority in favor of your obecient servant, on the first Thursday in August next. I am your son and brother,

CALVIN HUNSUCKER.
A private in Co. D, Mallett's Battalion, lately assigned to Co. I, 49th N. C. Regiment.
june 15-25-w6t*

For the Senate.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of the Counties of Washington and Martin, composing the Eighth Senatorial District of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re election, to represent you in the State Senate in the next Legislature. Should you again honor me with your suffrages, and elect me, I can only promise to make you a faithful and true representative; to serve you and the State to the best of my ability, and on all occasions to be in my place, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State, and my constituents, as far as it is in my power.

Having heard of no charges being made against my past official conduct, as your representative; and my opinions and actions on this war being so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more; and therefore content myself with leaving it to you, the voters, to decide as you may think best.

Yours respectfully,
JOS. G. CARRAWAY.
June 1, 1864—19-w2t

Candidates' Cards.

We are authorized and requested to announce Sergeant R. S. BECTON a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina, from the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Jones and Carteret. ju 8-116-dte

We are authorized and requested to announce Lieut. FRANK FOY, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature from Jones county. ju 8-116-dte

Granville County.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. P. W. YOUNG, of the army of Northern Virginia, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons to represent the people of Granville in our next Legislature. He will support Governor Vance for re-election as Governor for the next term. ju 10-116-tf

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.
ma 10-89-dtw&wte

We are authorized and requested to announce B. F. MORTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons, from Alamance county, in the next Legislature.
june 7-113-d6t&w4t

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are authorised to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. june 7-113-te.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Voters of Craven County, N. C.

GENTLEMEN:—At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should I be honored with a majority of your suffrages, I can only promise to serve you to the best of my ability, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the good old North State and my constituents.

The course that I have pursued relative to this war and Southern independence, being so well known throughout the entire population of Craven county, I deem it entirely unnecessary to say any thing upon that subject. But being in the service of my country and not having an opportunity of visiting the voters of the county, I will merely say to them, that I expect to vote, as I have voted aforetime, for Z. B. Vance for Governor. I deem it unnecessary to say more.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
CAPT. C. A. WHITE.
June 1st, 1864. 115-d6t

Wanted, a Situation as a Teacher.

I WISH to obtain a situation as a Teacher, either of a public or private school. I am a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and have had some experience in teaching.

References—The Faculty of the University; Hon. W. H. Battle, Chapel Hill; J. Buxton Williams, Esq., Warrenton.

Address EDWARD HINES,
june 119—3taw2w* Raleigh, N. C.

Chowan County.

WE are requested to announce Capt. WM. BADHAM, a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons from Chowan county at the next election. ju 10-116-d3t&w2t*

$25—STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from my Stables on the night of the 31st ultimo, one bay Mare, 9 years old, about 14 hands high, right hind foot white to fetlock joint, and a star in the forehead. She was in ordinary work order, and has a sore on the top of her neck, caused by the collar, at which place there is about four inches of the mane cut off. No other marks recollected. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or such information as may lead to her recovery.

J. ROB'T. JEFFREYS.
Pacific P. O., N. C., ju 6-112-d3t&w2t

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

CAROLINA BELLE, SCOTCH SNUFF.---I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Scotch Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.

JOS. E. VENABLE,
No. 3, Iron Front,
ma 10-89-d1m Petersburg, Va.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE Machinery, findings and everything necessary to make a complete SHOE MANUFACTORY; also the stock on hand, consisting of Calf Skins, Sole Leather and Ladies Shoes.

R. W. SHELLY,
Surviving partner of J. Shelly & Son.
Thomasville, N. C., May 23, 1864—7t*

TIRE IRON FOR SALE.

A large lot partly worn.
Apply to E. WILKES & BRO., or
J. R. LONDON,
ju 4-111-d3t Greensboro', N. C.

OFFICE MEDICAL EX. BOARD,
GEN'L MILITARY HOSPITAL, No. 2.
Wilson, N. C. May 29th, 1864.

This Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Officers and privates who are applicants to this Board to be retired, according to law, or who have other business in person with the Board, will please bear this notice in mind, and present themselves for examination only at these specified times.

In all cases applicants will present the necessary written authority to appear before the Board, or their cases can not be considered.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
Senior Surgeon Board Ex.
m. 31-107-d10t.

$500 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 1st inst., THREE NEGRO BOYS; the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, olddark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt, and was either barefooted or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

ALBERT, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high; had on when he left, an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.
Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864. 116-d6t
Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD
By the Month, $220
Daily board do $150
Transient, per day $ 12
jan 16-dly

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent. tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-d24t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line or either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE,
ap 30-81-d24t Capt. and Post Q. M.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 2-82 d26t Iron P. O., N. C.

$200 REWARD,

WILL BE GIVEN for the apprehension and confinement in jail so that I get them, of two boys, viz: SAM, a mulatto, aged 16, tall and slender; and ELLICK, black, aged 13. They are smooth skin, likely, polite and intelligent boys. Ellick has large front teeth and is quick spoken. Sam is rather slow. Both had on oil cloth caps, white cotton shirts, and brown and white plaid cotton pants. They carried off a pair of nice boots, a soft brown hat with red cord and tassel, and a blue coat and pants. They were purchased of S. N. Davis & Co., Richmond, and are probably endeavoring to make their way to Virginia, where they were raised. They left my plantation near Goldsboro', N. C., on the 30th of May last, ju 11-1117-d4t* W. T. DORTH.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL commence on Monday, the Fourth of July, 1864, and continue twenty weeks.

Instruction is given in every department. The School of Fine Arts (which was suspended during last session) will be in charge of Miss MARY LEFTWICH, a southern lady of large experience and superior qualifications.

Tuition in each school, $60
Board in advance, 500

Each student is expected to furnish her own candles and towels and a pair of sheets.

As the number of boarders is limited, those desiring admission should make immediate application. J. H. MILLS,
ju 11-117-d12t Oxford, N. C.
Biblical Recorder copy 4 weeks.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Raleigh, June 10, '64.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE RESpectfully requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE on MONDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock. The attendance of all citizens is earnestly desired.

W. H. HARRISON,
ju 11-d2t Mayor.

Cane Mills! Cane Mills!!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE orders for Cane Mills, Vertical or Horizontal, single or double geared.

Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron Brass Works.
[illegible] June 6, 1864 112-d6t*

STATE NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 25, 1964.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.—I wish to purchase TEN LIVE BEEVES, to furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina soldiers. Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.

ma 27-104-tf THOS. D. HOGG.

FINE BLACK TEA FOR SALE
At the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
June 14, 1864. 119-d6t

PIEDMONT SPRINGS, BURKE CO., N. C.

THESE SPRINGS WILL BE OPEN FOR THE reception of visitors the 1st of July. Terms of board will be published in due time. A good and comfortable four horse Stage will leave Morganton on the arrival of the passenger train from Salisbury, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. During the months of July, August and September, it will leave Morganton daily.

PROPRIETOR.
june 7th, 1864. 119-d5t*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned will attend at the Superior Court Clerk's Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week to settle off claims against the county.

JNO. F. HUTCHINS,
june 11-118-d6t Trustee.

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

JOB WORK
Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

The Meeting.

The presence of the Senior Editor of this paper at the meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, held for the purpose of completing a system of local defence, was purely accidental. Our position on this matter had heretofore been taken in this paper. When we entered, Gov. Bragg's proposition was up, that the citizens not liable to Home Guard duty, should enroll themselves for volunteer service, in case of an invasion here, under officers to be appointed by Adjt. Gen. Gatlin; while those liable, would be left under the Home Guard organization. It became immediately a matter of interest with us, to know whereabout *we* should fall by this arrangement; and not being familiar with the law, we propounded to Gov. Bragg the interrogatory—whether we, being an exempt under the law of Congress, would be liable to service, in case of invasion, in the Home Guard? And we stated our reason for wishing the information to be, that we might extricate ourselves from that dilemma, if such should be the case. This seemed to wake the ire of Col. Harrison, the Mayor, who presided; and he replied, that if we were *detailed*, we would not be liable; but if not, then we would, and he proceeded with a gesticulation to declare, that he would bring into the Home Guard all that would be liable.

We therefore proceeded to state that our objections to service in the Home Guard, had been taken in our paper; and besides, we had heard it stated, that Col. Harrison had proposed, when the former raid was threatened, to surrender the town. (In this we are free to say we may have misstated the rumor, though we are not responsible for that, as it was given to us precisely as we stated it—but we should have stated, that Mr. Holden is reported to have said to certain ladies, that if the enemy came here, he should advise the Mayor to surrender the city. As we had no intention whatever to do Mr. Harrison injustice, we give him the benefit of this correction.) Col. Harrison disclaimed any such language, and pronounced its author to be guilty of falsehood, as also him who repeated it. We did not apply this to ourself, as we had only given a statement which we learned. If Col. Harrison did intend the remark to bear that application, we trust he will so signify, in order that we may understand him.

Now we had a clear right to be present at the meeting; we had an undoubted right to object to any service to which we might be assigned, and to assign our reasons. And that being done in temperate language and manner, no one had a right to be offended. It was a serious meeting for serious business, involving the highest interests of citizens. So far as the voluntary association under the orders of Gen. Gatlin is concerned, we have no interest in it, and nothing to do with it. The compliment to Gen. Gatlin is well bestowed, seeing that he is an old army officer, the Adjutant General of the State, the superior in command of the defences of Newbern, who was only detained from the engagement at that place by illness. In the other matter we *have* a deep interest for ourself, our family, and for the community, (which latter cares less for us than we do for it). We have objected to this organization, and repeat, our objections are to the political sentiments and action of the officers. Col. Harrison is an active friend and sympathizer of Mr. Holden. We hold Mr. Holden's disloyalty to the cause to be clearly established. We should not be willing to serve under Col. Harrison because of his political *status*. Capt. Richardson is currently reported to have uttered such sentiments with reference to the negro population as to shock the decent white opinion of this community. Of course we would not serve willingly under him. Capt. Finch took (as we are told) prominent part in the mobbing of Mr. Spelman's office: We disapprove all mobs, and think that an officer of the Home Guard who does not better command himself, is unfit to be our commander. Lt. Wm. Mason is, we understand, on principle, opposed to taking up arms for the destruction of human life. We have no right to question the sincerity of his sentiments and do not presume to do so; but while they may be creditable to his humanity, they are not compatible with an occasion of battle. We are not disposed to follow his lead.

Now, we have no personal ill-feeling towards any single one of these persons; but this is a state of war, and men who regard personal, social and governmental safety, must take position with their eyes open. We set up no claim to merit, nor boast of any accomplishment. We surrendered all we had, on the demand of the officer commanding at Newbern, for the public good; and we have faced the enemy in eight battles. And we are willing to share whatever danger may befall Raleigh; but we hope never to be "gobbled up" by the Home Guard.

SUPREME COURT.—Appointments at this term: State Librarian, Oliver H. Perry; Marshal, James Litchford; Reporte, Patrick H. Winston.

H. C. Jones, Esq., the former Reporter, we are informed, declined a re-appointment.

Grant has now five corps instead of three, which he had when he crossed the Rapidan. The Ove have less men than the three had in the beginning.

Mr. Holden's Opinion of Men.

KALEIDESCOPIC VIEWS.

HENRY CLAY.

PRO.

"If Henry Clay is elected—
"We shall have a dishonest man,
"We shall have a man who does not respect the truth,
"We shall have a man of bad passions and revengeful temper,
"We shall have a man charged with the murder of Cilley,
"We shall have a man charged with two perjuries,
"We shall have a swearer and a gambler.

Raleigh Standard, October 20, 1844.

CONTRA.

"He was a most commanding orator, chivalrous and manly in his bearing, devoted alike to his country and his friends, and patriotic, as we believe, in his purposes and motives as a public man. If he erred, we believe he erred honestly.

"No waning of fire; no paling of ray;
But rising, still rising, as passing away;
Fam'd gallant Eagle, thou'rt buried in light,
God speed thee to heaven, lost star of our night."

Raleigh Standard, July 3d and 7th, 1852.

MR. GRAHAM.

CON.

"We dare Gov. Graham to meet Mr. Shepard before the people of the West."—*Standard, May 27th,* 1846.

"The truth is, Gov. Graham's principles and conduct cannot be successfully defended.

"Wm. A. Graham sees the current running against him, and he is alarmed; and he is determined in his desperation to play the demagogue for a month, that he may be Governor for two years longer."—*Standard, May 27th,* 1864.

"Many whigs are disgusted with the conduct of Governor Graham and his little and low attacks on Mr. Shephard, and his cowardly fears of meeting him before the people.—*Standard, June 24th,* 1846.

And is this indeed Wm. A. Graham? If Gov. Graham does not know this plain fact, he is too ignorant to be Governor.—*Standard, July 1st* 1846.

MESSRS. BADGER AND STEPHENS.

CON.

"This is the laguage of A. H. Stephens, well known as a whig champion in the South; and we have no hesitation in saying, that it is stronger against slavery in the abstract, than any thing ever uttered by Lewis Cass. The truth is, Gov. Cass is sounder this day upon the question of slavery, than many Southern Whigs; and we would trust him on this subject long before we would Mr. Senator Badger or the Hon. A. H. Stephens.—*Standard, October 4th,* 1848.

MR. BOYDEN.

PRO.

The sneer by the *Confederate* at Mr. Boyden, on account of his nativity, is as contemptible as it is malicious. Mr. Boyden has been for forty years a citizen of this State. All his sympathies, all his affections, all his interests are with the State of his adoption—and he is as true to North Carolina as any native born son she has.—*Standard, May,* 1864.

CON.

"Nathaniel Boyden, has taken sides with the public enemy, and his vote as given is calculated, as far as such act can do it, to disgrace North Carolina in the eyes of the world." "You (speaking to the Raleigh *Register*) have the hardihood to whitewash Nathaniel Boyden, by comparing him with patriots. Nathaniel Boyden, who votes in Congress with abolitionists and tories of the blackest stam."—*Raleigh Standard Jan'y 19th,* 1848.

"And still in the House of Representatives, such men as Boyden, and Giddings, and Tomkins and Tuck, are trifling away precious time with their silly and treasonable speeches"—*Raleigh Standard, Feb'y 2d,* 1848.

MR. E. G. READE.

PRO.

"The labored attack of the *Confederate* on Mr. Senator Reade will glance innocuous from the securely mailed reputation of that gentleman. Mr. Reade has spoken for his State among his peers in the Senate, as no other member from North Carolina has spoken since the government was founded.—*Standard, May,* 1864.

CON.

"Mr. Reade is a a smart man in a small way. This oily and unscrupulous demagogue may flourish for a season, but the day of retribution will surely come."—*Raleigh Standard, July* 23, 1856.

"So if Mr. Brocks had told Mr. Reade of his intention, he would have sneaked to Mr. Sumner and informed him of the fact. His vote shows that he would have done so. Mr. Reade joins hands with these men and aids them in this blow thus aimed at a sister Southern State. He evinces his sympathies by his vote; and his sympathies show that his heart is not in the right place. He has misrepresented his constituents and disgraced himself. He stands exposed by his own deliberate act to the scorn and contempt of all honorable men."

"This faithless representative and sympathizer with abolitionists, is one of the leaders of the Know nothings of North Carolina."—*Raleigh Standard, July* 23, & 30*th,* 1856.

GOV. VANCE.

CON.

"Gov. Vance was no doubt under pledges to President Davis, and the next thing was his proclamation of September in relation to the peace meetings. He seemed to labor under the conviction that a large portion of our people were disloyal—that they were concerting plans to resist the laws or to secede from the government, and that it was *his* especial business to lecture them, and threaten them, and thus control them and *save them from themselves*. A herculean undertaking, truly, for a "young Governor."

Ral. Standard, June 10, 1864.

PRO.

"When the Georgia mob assailed our office on the 9th of September, the proclamation of Gov. Vance, and the following Editorial article were in type, preparatory to the publication of the paper next day. The proclamation and the Editorial were "knocked into pi." But we found the copy of the latter, and now lay it before our readers as it was originially prepared. Strange that a body of men should cheer the author of the proclamation, and then mob THE EDITOR WHO ENDORSED IT."—*Ral. Standard, Oct.* 2, 1863.

MR. W. W. HAMPTON.

CON.

"But Mr. Hampton who is a stupid, uninformed person, and incapable of comprehending either a long sentence or a contingency, or even a statement in an argument, would have the public believe that we rushed into his presence, near the fire place, and made the declaration attributed to us."—*Raleigh Standard, May,* 1864.

PRO.

"The meeting held at Wilkesborough on the 7th, was largely attended. W. W. Hampton presided. * * * The resolutions take strong grounds for peace on a just and proper basis. * * It will not do to say that W. W. Hampton, Dr. Calloway, Calvin J. Cowles, Rev. S. P. Smith, with the balance of the committee and the people present, are not true to the South. They are as true men as the State contains."—*Standard, Aug.* 19*th,* 1863.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 13.

Grant South of the Pamunkey.

After the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House, which occurred in the early half of the month of May, all of the numerous newspaper correspondents who followed our army gave us detailed, and some few of them tolerably clear, descriptions of the different battle fields, besides very glowing accounts of the fighting. They dwelt long and interestingly upon the character of the country known as the "Wilderness," told us how thick and tangled grew the wortleberry bushes and other undergrowth, and how, in consequence, it was impossible to use artillery with effect; how the turnpike, the plank and Catharpin roads ran, and how they were used by the hostile armies. All this was excellent. It enabled the distant readers to understand something of how matters were going, and heightened the interest of the letters proportionably. When the field of battle was transferred to Spotsylvania Coutr. House, the letter-writers still gave some of the topographical features of the neighbourhood, but their discriptions were feebler and less minute, either from want of attention, or, which is barely possible, want of information. When the tide of war again rolled further South, when Grant put his great army on the south bank of the North Anna river, within twenty-two miles of Richmond, and his every movement, and every road and ditch and tree in his neighbourhood, and every turf beneath his soldiers' feet became matters of keenest interest to our whole people, the topography of the war correspondents gave out utterly. They told us Grant had crossed the river, and General Lee told us the same thing, so there was no doubt about that; but they did not inform us by how many or what lines he crossed, or how he disposed his forces; whether east or west of the Fredericksburg railroad. The next thing gave us about him was that he had re-crossed the South Anna. From that time to this, though the movements of the enemy have been fraught with interest painfully deep, these gentlemen, upon whom we are supposed to be in a measure dependent for all our information relative to military operations, have ignored tography and geography altogether. This is, we think, to be regretted.

Even at this late day, when we consider that Grant has not moved a dozen miles away from the point where he crossed the Pamunkey, and that it is possible he may not have altogether abandoned the object with which he crossed that river, some account of his movements during the past two weeks, the routes by which he moved and the ground he occupied will not be entirely devoid of interest, and may be of use to the reader in enabling him to comprehend events which have occurred and events which may yet occur at any moment. Of course our account must be brief and general; were we to attempt to be minute and precise, any one day's operations would exceed the space we can now command.

On Thursday night, May 26th, Grant recrossed the South Anna river, and the roads being picketed by his cavalry, moved by a forced march down the north bank to Hanovertown ferry, some twenty-five miles by the roads he was obliged to follow, from the position he had just abandoned on the North Anna. Hanovertown ferry is northeast of Richmond twelve miles, by the most direct road, which crosses the Chickahominy at Meadow bridge, near the Central railroad, and is known beyond the Chickahominy as the Hanovertown road. Another road to this ferry runs south four miles to Old Church and thence in a southwesterly direction by old Cold Harbour to new Cold Harbour, Gaines' mill and New bridge to Richmond, entering the city over Union Hill. From the city to New bridge this is known as the New bridge or Nine mile road; beyond the New bridge, as the Cold Harbour or Old Church road. Hanovertown ferry is three or four miles further from Richmond by this than the road previously mentioned. Hawes' shop is three miles south of the ferry, on the direct road to Richmond. Hanover Court House is situated northwest of the ferry some eight or ten miles. Another road from Richmond to Hanovertown ferry is the Mechanicsville, which leaves the city by Howard's grove, crosses the Chickahominy a couple of miles east of Meadow bridge, and passing Dr. Lumpkin's residence, a point six miles from the city, known as Mechanicsville; falls into the Hanovertown road six miles further on and a mile north of Totopotomoy creek.—Atlee's station, on the Central railroad, is nine miles north of Richmond and three mills northwest of Mechanicsville. From Atlee's to old Cold Harbour on the Old Church road, as the crow flies, the distance is about nine miles; by county roads it is several miles further. Totopotomy creek rises near Atlee's station, and running southeast to Poll Green meeting house, turns thence northeast and empties into the Pamunkey two miles below Hanovertown. Old Cold Harbour is ten miles from Richmond; new Cold Harbour, on the same road, is from a mile and a half to two miles nearer the city, and Gaines' mill yet a quarter of a mile nearer. The country between Hanovertown and Mechanicsville by the direct road consists of large cleared fields and patches of heavy forest, there being no streams worthy of note except the Totopotomy; on the Old Church road the country is more wooded.

Grant's cavalry crossed to the south bank of the Pamunkey at Hanovertown ferry Friday morning, May 27, under a heavy fire from our horse artillery; that night his entire army made the passage of the river. The next day he threw forward his cavalry to Hawes' shop, where, on the same evening, they were attacked by our cavalry. This was a reconnoissance on our part, the object being to ascertain whether Grant had crossed with his infantry or was still moving down the north bank of the Pamunkey to Weit Point. We drove the enemy back upon heavy masses of his infantry, and the object of the reconnoissance having been thus attained, withdrew in the direction of Richmond. Sunday and Monday Grant advanced, with a bold show of marching on Richmond by the roads leading to Meadow and Mechanicsville bridges.—There was a good deal of infantry skirmishing during these two days, our troops falling back in a leisurely manner to a line which had been selected on the south bank of the Totopotomy creek. Monday evening May 30th, the enemy having pressed over the Totopotomy, were immediately attacked and driven back with loss into the earthworks they had erected on the south bank of the creek.

The hostile lines were now stretched east and west over about ten miles of country. Our line skirted the south bank of the Totopomy, with our left on Atlee's and our centre opposite and north of Mechanicsville. The enemy occupied a corresponding position on the north bank of the creek, his right menacing Atlee's. Tuesday, May, 31, and Wednesday, June 1, there was sharp skirmishing along the lines from Atlee's to Cold Harbour, and the enemy made several heavy demonstrations as of a general advance. This continued throughout Thursday morning, when he was particularly threatening on our left. This was believed by us to be a feint, and correctly, as the event showed, for when at four o'clock that evening General Early, who was on our left, pressed forward, he found the enemy weak in his front and not disposed to disputs the ground obstinately. Grant had already massed his heaviest columns on our right, and was marching to seize the Cold Harbour road. Wednesday evening he had driven our cavalry and skirmishers from old Harbour back towards new Cold Harbour. Proceeding from Richmond, the Cold Harbour road after passing Gaines' mill on Powhute creek, ascends a long, high hill. Near the brow of this hill stands new Cold Harbour, and from this point to old Cold Harbour is a very gently sloping plain. The ridge of this hill or high land runs from new Cold Harbour, in a south easterly direction, and ends abruptly three hundred yards from the Chickahominy, at McClellan's bridge, a structure which crosses the river ten miles from Richmond. Wednesday night and Thursday morning we threw up earthworks along the ridge on new Cold Harbour, and made dispositions to meet the charges made by Grant in his position. Thursday evening our right was on and to the east of new Cold Harbour, and heavy skirmishing was kept up on this part of the lines.

At daylight on Friday morning, June 3, Grant made his first real offer of battle since crossing the Pamunkey, by heavy and repeated assaults upon our right wing, in each of which he was repulsed. So intent indeed did he appear to break our line at this point as to induce the belief that the seizing of this ridge and then the roads to Richmond that it commands had been the end and object he had had in view from the time he left his position south of the North Anna river. Having failed in all his attempts here, during the morning he made similar assaults on our centre and left as far west as the south bank of the Totopomy, and that night renewed his assaults on our right, hoping that darkness would give him some advantage. He was again repulsed as during the day, and on Saturday night made other assaults with the same result. He did not get the position, and there is no impropriety in our saying it is well for us he did not. Its importance cannot be overestimated.

On Sunday, June 4th, Grant withdrew from our left and centre, and threatened McClellan's bridge by turning our right flank.—Our left pushed his right as it withdrew and picked up some prisoners. Our right stretched down the crest of the hills leading to the Chickahominy at McClellan's bridge, so as to cover the latter point.

After some stupid prevarication, Grant on Monday asked and obtained a truce, and buried his dead and carried off the thousands of his wounded, many of whom for three days and nights had been howling and writhing in front of our earthworks.

Our loss in these battles will not amount to seven hundred in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss may probably never be ascertained positively. Grant puts it at seven thousand five hundred. By officers of our army, whose positions gave them opportunities of knowing the truth, it is estimated at fifteen thousand. General Lee has not, we believe, expressed any opinion on the subject, though he has been frequently asked. On Sunday, June 5th, being on a visit at the tent of a major-general who had been hurt during the previous night, the officer asked him twice what he thought was the loss of the enemy. Each time he replied, "General, we punished them very severely."

Grant's present position it is not easy to define. He occupies all the country east of the Totopotomy and between that stream and the White House, on the Pamunkey, and north and east of the Chickahominy, except where our army confronts him on a line running from new Cold Harbour to McClellan's bridge. Simultaneous with his movement on Cold Harbour he abandoned his base at Hanovertown and established a new one at Newcastle ferry, on the same stream, six or eight miles lower down. By this time he is no doubt using the York river railroad and draws his supplies from the White House.

On the line which is now, "the front," between Cold Harbour and McClellan's bridge, and along the Chickahominy to Bottom's bridge, five miles below McClellan's bridge, the armies are constantly in line of battle between their respective intrenchments, which, at some points, are three hundred, at others one hundred, and at others not more than fifty yards apart. Even where the lines are closest together there are intervals of tacit understanding, amounting to a truce, during which the men of either army walk along the top of their respective intrenchments, plant *chevaux de frise* in front of them, or strengthen them with earth from between the lines. But this is a very precarious sort of truce, and is never general, and is liable to be broken at any time by any accident, such as the explosion of a musket, or anything of that sort. When such truces are not in force, sharpshooting is the order of the day, and even when they prevail most, the crack of rifles rarely dies away along the lines. The rumble of an empty wagon or a caisson in the hostile camp will always elicit a cannonade.

It is useless to speculate upon what Grant is going to do. He has never been wholly inactive. Having gotten the mass of his army into what he considers a safe and convenient position, he has already sent out two formidable raids. The one failed to take Petersburg; what will be the fate of the other (Sheridan's) remains to be seen.

Much has been said about the manner in wich a portion of our breastwork was taken (temporarily) in the late battle near Cold Harbour. From those who ought to know we have obtained, and will now attempt to give, a statement of the facts: General Breckinridge's division was posted in the following order: Wharton's brigade on the right, Echol's (commanded by Colonel George S. Patton) on the left, with the Maryland battalion in reserve, supported by Finnegan's Florida brigade. The left of Echols' brigade was held by the Twenty-sixth Virginia battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George M. Edgar, and was posted in a salient angle. A considerable part of this battalion was out as skirmishers, and the rest were distributed along both sides of the angle, extending over a very long line. The enemy advanced in great force, driving in the line of skirmishers at a run and entering the angle with them. Our men in the works could not fire until the enemy were upon them; *but refusing to abandon the position*, the enemy dashed over them, killing, wounding and capturing a number. Colonel Edgar was bayoneted in the works and wounded by a ball. Others were also bayoneted and knocked down with clubbed guns. Major Woodran, next in command, was wounded, and the Adjutant, Lieutenant H. B. Craig, killed. Colonel Patton, seeing the position of affairs, called on the force supporting him to advance. Gallantly did the Marylanders and the Florida brigade respond. Advancing with a rush, they drove the enemy at once out of the angle and over the works, re-taking the captured guns. The Twenty-second Virginia regiment, on Colonel Edgar's right, although their left was uncovered, stood their ground and poured into the enemy a murderous volley. He, retreating before the determined attack of Finnegan and the Maryland line and fired upon from both flanks, retired in great disorder, much faster indeed than he had advanced, leaving a large number of killed, wounded and some prisoners in our hands. The enemy's attack was mainly in this salient angle, the rest of the division not being very warmly engaged. Had the works which formed the angle been fully manned the enemy would not have gained even a temporary advantage.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Lee---The Enemy Defeated and Driven back.

RICHMOND, June 14.

HEADQUARTERS, June 13, 10 p. m.

Secretary of War: A dispatch just received from Gen. Hampton, states that he defeated the enemy's cavalry near Trevillian's, with heavy loss, capturing 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. The enemy retreated in confusion apparently by the route he came, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. At daylight this morning, it was discovered that Grant's army had left our front. Our skirmishers advanced two miles, but failing to discover the enemy, they were withdrawn. A body of cavalry and some infantry, from Long Bridge, advanced to Riddle's shop. They were driven back this evening nearly two miles after sharp skirmishing.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Movements of Raiders in Western Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, June 13.

Rumors of the movements of the enemy are plentiful, but nothing definite is known outside of official circles. It is reported that the force which occupied Lexington is moving in the direction of Buford's, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, thirty-nine miles west of Lynchburg.

The force in Amherst is reported moving towards Buffalo Springs, 26 miles from Lynchburg, under Gen. Stohl, 2,000 strong—all cavalry. They subsist off of the country, having no supplies with them. They have two pieces of artillery. Only eight of them visited the Orange Railroad. They burnt the Depot at Arrington's, removed 200 yards of the Railroad track, and destroyed several cattle guards. The damage to the telegraph can be repaired in three or four hours.

The people here (Lynchburg) are calm and resolute, and will defend the city at all hazards.

From Gen. Johnston's Army--Gen. Polk, Killed.

ATLANTA, June 14.

The enemy opened slowly, with artillery, on our position yesterday afternoon. After the storm passed, it continued up to night fall.—They opened again early this morning—the artillery firing continued when the trains left Marietta. Both armies are gradually moving towards our right. As the rains have ceased, it is supposed active operations will again commence. The trains from the front today, bring very few wounded.

The following dispatch from Maj. Westwell of Gen. Polk's staff, was received by Colonel Thrasher at noon to day: Lt. Gen. Polk was struck by a cannon shot to-day about 11 o'clock, and instantly killed. Gens. Johnston, Hardee and Jackson, with him when he fell.

Good News from Gen. Forrest.

MOBILE, June 13.

A special dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated Tupelo, June 13, says that Forrest, with Bell's, Crossland's, Lyon's, Rucker's and Johnston's brigades, and Rice's and Morton's batteries, whipped the enemy 12,000 strong, of all arms. He inflicted great slaughter upon the enemy, and captured all things previously reported. Forrest's loss reported from six to ten hundred—among them Col. Holt of Bell's brigade, Adjt. Pope of the 7th Tennessee, and King of Rice's battery. The 7th Ky. reg't is reported to have been ambuscaded and badly cut up. The enemy has scattered, Forrest pursuing beyond Ripley. The heavy rains may retard the enemy's retreat. Forrest is on all sides of him.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

GUNTOWN, June 14, *via* Mobile.

Gen. Forrest's victory was greater than was first supposed. Our loss 150 killed, 450 wounded. The enemy's loss 1000 killed, and 3,000 captured. The balance are scattered through the woods and are still being pursued, having traveled 58 miles in 31 hours.—The entire army is destroyed. Fort Pillow was the battle cry during the fight, and hence their anxiety to escape. The pursuit is still going on, and many more will be captured before reaching Memphis.

We have captured about 3,000 prisoners, 250 wagons, with supplies and ordnance stores, 3,000 stand of small arms, and about 30 pieces of splendid artillery.

The fight was stubborn; the enemy stood till knocked down with the butts of our guns. We had about 3,000 in the fight; the enemy 10,250.

Confederate Congress Adjourned.

Congress adjourned *sine die* this afternoon. No business of importance to-day.

The President vetoed the bill to establish the Bureau of Foreign Supplies. Also, the bill for the relief of persons in the enemy's lines holding old issue Treasury notes.

Mr. Conrad stated in debate to-day, that Mr. Memminger had informed him that he would resign after the adjournment of Congress.

From the North.

RICHMOND, June 14.

The New York *Herald* of the 10th has been received. Gold advanced to 198½—closed at 197. The *Herald* says Morgan is running riot in Kentucky. He occupies Williamstown, 80 mils from Cincinnati. The *Herald* is very severe on Lincoln.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The New York *Herald* of the 11th says Gold touched 99 1-10th, and closed at 98 and a fraction. In consequence of the rise in gold, a resolution was introduced in the Yankee Congress, prohibiting time sales, and elsewhere than at places of business of the seller or purchaser.

The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says the fire in Alexandria destroyed buildings covering twenty-six squares.—The Mississippi river is blockaded by rebel batteries at Greenville above Vicksburg.

[For the Confederate.

COLD HARBOR, 28TH N. C. REGT., June 9, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—That our friends at home may know of our whereabouts, I write you a short communication. We are here in line of battle and have been for eight days. The enemy has been very quiet for the last few days. They attacked our lines in massed columns on the 3rd inst., but were driven back with great slaughter. Since that time they have made a few weak attacks, but the most of the fighting has been confined to skirmishing and artillery. It is thought now that Grant will move again; that he can't get his men to fight us. Grant got permission to bury his dead the other day, and a big job he had of it, for they were thick in many places. The enemy is said to have lost over 10,000 at this place, while our loss will not exceed 1000. This looks hardly true, but if you had been here to see, you would not doubt it. The enemy never has been so severely punished as in this campaign; their dead lay from here to the Wilderness battle ground, thousands of them, rotting on the battle fields unburied. Grant certainly is one of the most unfeeling Generals in the world.

The 28th Regt, N. C. has done her part well in the great destruction of our common hateful enemy—officers and men never acted better. Not an officer has been from his post, nor any of the men taken up for that bad practice, straggling. The Regiment has been twice complimented on the battle field by our General for its good behaviour. It has been led and commanded by the brave and gallant Col. W. H. A. Speer; through all the campaign he has had no field officer to help him; he has acted most gallantly in all the battles; has been in command of the Regiment for over eleven months without any assistance except Adjt. Folger, who is as good an officer as any in the service. We mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men. Capt. Clark, Lieuts. Edwards and Costner killed. Capt. Bohannon and Lieut. Sumner and Andrews, missing. Lts. Eudy, Stone and Rhyne wounded. The loss of the Regiment from the 5th of May to the present, in killed wounded and missing, is 260. The Regiment went into the battles of the Wilderness on the 5th of May, and has been fighting and under fire every day since, except four. I have been in the army for near three years and in nearly all the battles, and I have never before seen such desperate fighting and such slaughter of Yankees. If Grant will only keep pitching his men against us, he will soon have to go back home, and as some of his men say that he said "he would fight Lee till his men were so near all killed that they could cross the Rappahannock river on a log." Grant will never get his army to Richmond, unless it goes there under guard of rebel bayonets, as about 8,000 have already done.

We are getting more rations than we can eat, and we are all in very good health and in the best of spirits. Through the goodness of an ever gracious Providence and by His help, we will give the invader an awful defeat, and soon see the sweet dove of peace once more spreading her lovely wings over the sunny South; and you may put down the 28th Regiment with its commander (Col. Speer) and Lane's Brigade, as doing what all good soldiers do, their duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obt. servt.,

J. R. C.

Conservative and Charlotte Democrat please copy.

New Advertisements.

A VERY FINE GOLD WATCH, NEARLY new, of Liverpool make, for sale at
july 15-120-1t* JNO. C. PALMER'S.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

I WILL, AS THE AGENT OF THE LATE JOSEPH BLOUNT, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Hillsboro', on Saturday, the 16th day of July next, that valuable farm, known as the David Hart place, within two miles of Hillsboro', and containing three hundred and sixty-one acres—more than one half of which is in woods. Said farm is in first-rate condition, with fences thoroughly repaired. The house contains eight rooms in good repair, with all necessary out buildings in good condition with the exception of two barns. The farm has on it two excellent Orchards of selected fruit trees, two good meadows, and is abundantly watered.

Terms, twelve months credit, bond with approved security, bearing interest from 1st day of January 1865; the title to be reserved until the purchase money is paid in.

WILLIAM H. STANDIN, Agent.
june 15-120-deod15t

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JUNE 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Coleraip, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
june 15-120-tljuly

IMPORTANT INVENTION
FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING
OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED a patant right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.
june 15-120 twlm